

## FIGHT FOR WEALTH ECCENTRIC WIDOW HID IN MANSION

Ward and Relatives of Mrs. Josephine Mackey Want Fortune She Left.

THOUSANDS IN GARRET.

Administrators Believe Much More Money Is Concealed About House.

(Special to The Evening World.)  
STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 1.—Following the finding of \$5,200 hidden away in a sewing table in the home of Mrs. Josephine Mackey, a former New York woman who died in Darien Jan. 3, one of the strangest will fights in the history of Fairfield County is in prospect to-day.

Mrs. Mackey, the widow of Alexander Mackey, once prominently connected with the American Sugar Refining Company, left an estate valued at several hundred thousand dollars. About two-thirds of it is in bank accounts, divided between New York City, Stamford and Darien. The balance is in real estate.

Ten persons have come forward to claim the property. Nine call themselves relatives and one, Elsie Clark Walling Mackey, also known as Elsie Kerr, believes she is entitled to the old Mackey mansion on the Boston Post Road, in Darien, because she was taken in as a member of the Mackey household when only two years old, and was treated as an adopted daughter.

Elsie Walling, who is forty-nine, is in possession of the big house, which is filled with costly oil paintings and furniture of the style of the first Napoleon era.

It is believed that a big fortune still is hidden away in the old structure, and within a few days officials of the trust company which is acting as temporary administrator will make another search. Only the garret has been gone through yet and it was there the \$5,200 was found.

Persons in Darien who knew Mrs. Mackey are of the belief that money has been stuffed away in all sorts of available hiding places in the building. In Darien the old lady (she was eighty-two at the time of her sudden death from heart failure) was known as eccentric. One of her hobbies was to hide money and to have her fortune in such shape that it could be converted into cash at a few hours' notice.

"You never can tell about money," she was in the habit of saying. "Put it into stocks and bonds and it stays there, and only gives you interest, in return. Put it into mortgages and you are fairly safe. But the best thing to do with money is to put it where you can get it whenever you want it. That's why I prefer having bank accounts."

Old Mrs. Mackey was an accomplished musician and had been educated abroad. Her maiden name was Josephine Rockett. Sixty years ago, as a belle of New York she met and married Alexander Mackey. For a time they lived at No. 240 Madison street in the old Seventh Ward, then they moved to Seventy-first Street and Lexington Avenue which was considered "out in the country" then. In their home there a son came, but the little fellow died twenty minutes after his birth. It was when Mrs. Mackey recovered that she began showing eccentric traits, according to Mrs. Josephine Rockett, a niece who occupies the old Mackey mansion at Darien with Elsie Walling.

"One day," said Mrs. Rockett, "Mrs. Mackey saw little Elsie, then a girl of two years, and the daughter of Mrs. Clark Walling of Keyport, N. J. That was forty-seven years ago. She took Elsie into her home and adopted her, although the adoption never was legally recorded. "She had great plans for Elsie, but Elsie was a home-body and never would go out. She is living here now, just as happy as when she was a girl. She reads and writes, but she does not care for anything else since the death of Mrs. Mackey." Just then Elsie Walling came down stairs.

"Oh, I wish I was dead with Mrs. Mackey!" she exclaimed, and then she ran out into the rain and hid in a barn.

"No use trying to see her now," said Mrs. Rockett. "She's just sick of all this talk about hidden money and the like."

"Did Mrs. Mackey ever say anything about hiding her money?" she was asked.

"Laws! no," was the reply. "She was a sweet old lady, and you never could have thought she knew about money. But she knew how to keep

## Union Hours for Housewives and Maids! Eight-Hour Day Is Enough, Says Judge Guy



**Supreme Court Jurist Elaborates His Theories of "Votes for Women" as a Means of Obtaining Shorter Day for Weaker Sex—Why Should Drudgery Be Permitted Inside the House When It Is Not Tolerated Outside, Thanks to Votes for Men?—Long Hours of Household Slavery Driving Women to Outside Work.**

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

"If there were as much waste, inefficiency and incompetence in women's management of their homes as is to be found in Federal, State and most Municipal Governments to-day, the homes of America would all be bankrupt."

It was Supreme Court Justice Charles L. Guy who placed that verbal torpedo neatly under the side of the argument that "woman is naturally unfitted for public office," when he made his sane and earnest plea for the enfranchisement of women in Cooper Union the other evening. For a long time Judge Guy, distinguished representative of the most conservative profession, has nevertheless aligned himself squarely and openly with the minority of men who are supporting women in their demand for justice for the majority.

Among that majority's most cherished conventions is that, on the one hand, men have displayed a godlike perfection in the conduct of public affairs, while on the other, women have not even proved themselves competent to manage their own little matters, have not yet shown themselves successes in their "sphere"—the household. "Municipal house-cleaners, indeed!" Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon, the novelist, once exclaimed to me, with open scorn: "Why, the French woman would be utterly ashamed of herself if she knew no more about the proper management of her home than many an American woman." And of course it's a common argument that in their troubles with servants American women show a genuine lack of executive ability.

But here is Judge Guy, who intimates that woman-run homes would be bankrupt if conducted on the principles of man-run governments. It seemed to me that women, at least, would be interested in hearing more about this revolutionary theory, so I called on Judge Guy in his home at No. 335 Convent Avenue.

"Many of these persons who decry women's incapability management seem to assume that men's enterprises invariably achieve success," the Judge began quietly.

**THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT MEN'S FAILURES.**  
"As a matter of fact the majority of the business ventures made by men end in failure. And despite all the trouble with the servant problem women's great business, the management of the home, has never been disturbed

her money and be pleasant to all her relatives, and that's something. Here Mrs. Rockett, who said her mother was a sister of Alexander Mackey, led the visitor through the house. In the garret she pointed to the table in which \$5,200 was found by searchers from the Home Bank. Much other old-furniture was on the same floor. Mrs. Rockett said it had not been searched.

"It'll stay just as it is till the bank folks look at it," she explained. Following is a list of those who have filed their names, as relatives of the Mackeys, and have retained Attorneys.

Daisy Beers Whedon of Brooklyn, a niece; Elsie Keppy Bridgeport, niece; Adrian Rockett, Bridgeport, nephew; Francis Rockett, Jackson, Mich., nephew; Elsie J. Leavenworth, Bridgeport, grandniece; Edward Rockett, Trenton, N. J., grandnephew; Stella F. Hubert, Charlottesville, Va.

Neither Elsie Walling nor Mrs. Josephine Rockett has put in a claim with the probate court, but it is understood they will fight bitterly for a share.

But how can that sort of thing be stopped? I asked. "Suppose the husband is perfectly willing that his wife should work eight hours and quit. But suppose he earns \$20 a week, and they are unable to keep a maid and there are three or four small children. The children have to be clothed, the meals have to be prepared, the house has to be cleaned. Who's going to do it all except the wife and mother, and how's she going to find time to do it in eight hours?"

**PROBLEMS OF THE LIVED OF THE SMALL SALARIED MAN.**  
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"I can't foresee what laws will be passed, or what social arrangements will be made," admitted Judge Guy. "But the very situation that you have



outlined shows that the wife of the working man is at least as important a member of the community as he is himself. And how can she win fair hours and decent conditions in his trade? By his vote. Women, when they have the ballot, will also use it for their industrial protection.

"I firmly believe that in a few years the eight-hour rule for housework will be everywhere recognized, and that it would have been recognized long ago if women had votes, just as men's votes have compelled recognition of their rights."

Which is an argument that ought to appeal to that pet reliance of the anti, the "quiet home woman."

"Women are also said to mismanage their homes from the financial standpoint," I suggested. "They are blamed for the high cost of living and for unwise expenditure."

"For the last ten years Americans, men and women alike, have been passing through a period of luxurious living, and now they have to pay the piper," Judge Guy summed up, succinctly. "But it's not fair to put the blame for this situation on women any more than on men. The man who, twenty years ago, would have considered himself able to afford a cab once or twice a year now goes about in his own automobile. Is it just to blame his wife for the change?"

"As for the argument that women do not manage their household expenditures wisely, we must remember that they are hampered both by a lack of capital and a lack of authority. A man would find great difficulty in making a success of a small business if all his capital were supplied him by another, who also constantly interfered in his disposition of it."

"Suppose the customary situation reversed. Suppose the woman provided the income and the man ran the household. How would he enjoy it if she gave him an allowance large enough for beer and skittles and then demanded that he supply her with wine and porthouse steak?"

"There ought to be a law requiring

every man to give his wife a certain proportion of the joint earnings as a right and not as a privilege. We have no privilege in this country, or should have none. A wife has a right to share in the family funds. Take that case of the Brooklyn woman legally adjudged to have no part in the money that was the joint result of her husband's wages and her earnings. That's the law, but it shouldn't be the law."

**SUBVERSIVE COUNSEL THAT FINDS APPROVAL.**  
"Of course," Judge Guy added with a twinkle, "that woman needn't have told her husband anything about the money she saved from her household allowance, but might have quietly deposited it in her own name in a bank."

Which subversive counsel I seriously recommend to every woman whose husband doesn't give her a private pocketbook.

"After the household needs are satisfied a woman should have a fixed sum to do with as she pleases. If she ought to have a right to spend it foolishly if she wishes. And it should be automatically given her by her husband as if it were one of the pay envelopes in his place of business. No woman ought to be forced to go through her husband's pockets to collect a little spending money."

"After you finish the tasks that harden your hands, wash them in warm water with soap, then apply VELOGEN. The use of relief is immediate. After a few applications night and morning, you need only use a little when your day's duties are over and your time comes for VELOGEN—our drugless—skin tube."

**Wash Dishes and Play Cards, Too**  
Nothing is more pleasing at a card table than a woman's smooth white hands. If you ever dreamed to accept Reinvigorate your hands with rough and unsightly. You have made you hate the things you have excused. We have a new cleaning, dishwashing, There is a way to keep your peace of mind—the VELOGEN way.

After you finish the tasks that harden your hands, wash them in warm water with soap, then apply VELOGEN. The use of relief is immediate. After a few applications night and morning, you need only use a little when your day's duties are over and your time comes for VELOGEN—our drugless—skin tube."

**Old Time Telegrapher Dead.**  
Charles J. Kirschbaum, an old-time operator, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, Manhattan, on Sunday afternoon. He was 82 years old. He was a native of Poland and had been a telegrapher for many years. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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Wherever you find a bottle of Bromo Quinine, you will find a bottle of the only one. It is the only one that is made in the United States. It is the only one that is made in the United States. It is the only one that is made in the United States.

## SECOND ALL-NIGHT SHIP BILL FIGHT AHEAD IN SENATE

Republicans Renew Filibuster and Democrats Order Cots for Sleeping Spells.

TALK OF CLOTURE RULE.

Smith, Leading Debate, Is Challenged on Claim of 500,000 New York Unemployed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—After a week-end truce Republican filibusters against the Ship Purchase Bill went into action anew to-day. Both sides arranged for relays of speakers throughout the day and night and to-morrow.

"We propose to keep the Senate in continuous session," said majority leader Kern.

Prospects of a cloture rule, if the relentless opposition of Republicans should continue, were being discussed in Democratic circles.

When Senator Smith of Michigan resumed his speech, Senator Walsh challenged his statement that there were 500,000 unemployed men in New York City.

"In the last election," said Senator Walsh, "the total vote in the city for Governor was 481,000 odd, so the Senator means to say that there are more unemployed men in the city of New York than there are voters."

Senator Smith insisted his figures included aliens, unnaturalized citizens and tramps from other States, as well as citizens of the city. He declared there were 150,000 unemployed in Chicago.

The White House got tangible evidence of the activity of the Democrats when a request arrived to-day for permission to install cots in the President's room for Democratic Senators to keep near the chamber day and night for a roll call. The President readily agreed.

Senators Sherman, Weeks, Page and others kept up a running fire of questions with the Michigan Senator relating to business conditions and the shipping measure was entirely ignored.

Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, declared: "We are prepared to stay right here until we force a vote on this bill."

Watching the filibuster with evident amusement when Smith flayed the Democrats were Mrs. William G. McAdoo and Francis B. Sayre.

"Treasury looters," was one phrase Smith applied to the Democrats. He said Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriations Committee, himself a Democrat, had "turned evidence against the majority party by criticizing lavish appropriations as a 'horrible mess.'"

"Caranza ordered the American troops out of Mexico," was another of Smith's assertions. Then Gen. Funston "quarrelled with the Department, protesting that withdrawal of the American troops would be inhuman," the Senator also declared.

"Time after time," said Smith, "Caranza demanded that the American troops be withdrawn. I don't say that he could have enforced their withdrawal by his own mandate, but he did move somebody in this Government to order their return."

**BRYAN DENIES ANY SHIP BILL PROTEST.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Bryan to-day formally denied that any Government had protested against the bill pending in Congress for the purchase of ships by the United States. Mr. Bryan issued this statement:

"No nation has shipping against the passage of the bill and it is not likely that any nation will or would, since the bill does not necessarily raise any diplomatic questions."

It is not proper for the State Department at this time to discuss the manner in which the authority conferred by the bill will or should be exercised. The Administration could not properly and with a due regard to the nation's welfare."

In Administration sources close to President Wilson it was reiterated to-day that it is not the intention of the Administration to buy vessels

## HARTMAN ON TRIAL FOR ALLEGED LOOTING OF WIDOW'S ESTATE

Mrs. Mackenzie Lost Fortune Bringing Her Yearly Income of \$40,000, Is Charge.

The trial of Richard J. Hartman for the alleged looting of the \$200,000 fortune of Mrs. Charlotte R. Mackenzie, left by her husband at his death in 1907, was begun to-day before Justice Weeks in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Assistant District Attorney Roy L. Weller is prosecuting the case on one of the three indictments issued against Hartman for the misappropriation of \$64,000 worth of Singer Sewing Machine Company stock. The three indictments allege total stealings of \$123,000. Hartman is defended by former Assistant District Attorney Hartford Marshall.

Hartman was arrested last June. He was known as a banker, man of affairs, a diplomat, and the president of the Tyson theatre ticket agency. Mrs. Mackenzie is fifty-three years old and has several children. Her husband was a brother of Alexander Mackenzie, founder of the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

According to her story, she says Hartman in London the year following the death of her husband. Later he came to New York. Having the utmost confidence in him, she turned to him for advice in financial matters. She signed papers which were submitted to her and says she did not know she was signing, among them a power of attorney, giving Hartman entire control over her money and property. When Mrs. Mackenzie first met Hartman, she says, her income was \$40,000 a year. Now she has nothing.

**STRIKERS BACK TO WORK.**

They Compromise With Fortified Works at Roosevelt, N. Y.

A compromise between strikers and the management of the Armour Tinsmith Works at Roosevelt, N. Y., was suited to-day in the return to work of the strikers.

Some of the strikers in the Armour Tinsmith Works, who had been out on strike for a nine-hour day, the company granted 12 for a ten-hour day. Some of the strikers in the Armour Tinsmith Works, who had been out on strike for a nine-hour day, the company granted 12 for a ten-hour day. Some of the strikers in the Armour Tinsmith Works, who had been out on strike for a nine-hour day, the company granted 12 for a ten-hour day.

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